4:Grajdanzev--174 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 164, 171, 758

"In 1937 about 22 times as many cases of dysentery per 1,000 inhabitants, twice as many cases of typhoid fever, 9 times as many of paratyphoid, 17 times as many of scarlet fever, 3 times as many of diphtheria and 21 times as many cases of insanity were registered in Japan as in Taiwan. But this does not mean that Taiwan is a remarkably healthy place in which to live. There are more cases of epidemic diseases per 1,000 population in Taiwan than in Japan, but they are not registered because the masses of the population cannot afford to pay a physician, far less a hospital. From the official sources we know, for example, that each year out of 100-108 thousand deaths at least 9,000 are due to tuberculosis; probably far more because it is doubtful whether all cases are registered. According to the official estimates the number of tubercular persons is '80-90 thousand', but there are only 150 beds in the tuberculosis hospital for the whole island. Besides tuberculosis the island is ridden by trachoma, intestinal parasites, venereal diseases, leprosy, and malaria. Concerning the first two, official sources say only that they are 'widespread'. As to venereal diseases the chief means of their transmission is licensed and unlicensed prostitution."

4:Grajdanzev--175 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116. 164, 758

"According to the police investigation of 1930, there were at that time 1,084 lepers on the island, but the actual number is certainly larger. (In Korea there were 13,786 lepers in 1937, not including incipient cases, and probably this also underestimates the situation.) Only 700-800 of these are segregated."

757 Traditional Chinese medical services were provided on Formosa by 1,755 herbalists in 1954. A recent survey of 1,383 urban households showed that 75 per cent of them sought medical care from modern physicians, 50 per cent from herbalists, and 15 per cent from temple healers.[27] Obviously, many households relied on two or more types of medical practitioners. This practice probably has close affinity to the widespread custom of simultaneous belief in two or more religions, with emphasis placed on one or the other at various milestones or crises in individual or family life. Some Chinese shop for medical cure as they do for religious help. There are numerous reports of illnesses cured by herbalists after long and fruitless treatment by Western-style doctors. Age and education also affect attitudes toward the various kinds of medical services. It is not uncommon for the older members of a household to depend on temple healers and herbalists at the same time that younger members of the family are relying on Western-trained doctors.

758 The supply of medicines and drugs on Formosa is adequate by modern standards, and a wide range of new medicines are now considered necessities rather than luxuries. The central government maintains a medical supply bureau which manufactures thirty kinds of standard

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27. A. F. Raper and others, op. cit., p. 316.

758 pharmaceutical preparations for the market, and imports other medical supplies for distribution at cost to schools, nurseries, and other public agencies.